

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1807.

[No. 2044.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.

One every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of manage-
ing a house. To one of good character libe-
ral wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-
ter.

Wanted to Purchase,

A MAN from 18 to 25 years of
age; for whom a liberal price will be given.
Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 12.

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 15th of Novemb-
er next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar

15 hogsheads well flavoured Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

17 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirits, Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries.

October 12.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE,

10 pipes old port

15 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Tenerife

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

10 do. first quality molasses

5 do. green copperas

5 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyson

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. Imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 bags madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

10 bags salt petre

1 quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

A quantity of the first quality flour for
sale by hand—with a number of other
articles, all of which he will sell low on his
particular terms.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the President and Direc-
tors of the Little River Turnpike Com-
pany, on the 21st November, 1807.

The Stockholders on the additional
shares to make a fifth payment to the Treas-
urer of the Company of Ten Dollars on each
share by the 21st day of December next, or
before the 21st day of December next.

The said directors will meet at Gadsby's
in the town of Alexandria, on the 15th
of December next to receive proposals for
the turnpike of the Little River Turn-
pike road, in the course of the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer.

Staw 20th Dec

Freight Wanted

For the Schooner

SWAN,

Benjamin Spooner, Master; to
the West-Indies; burthen 650
barrels. Apply to

E. JANNEY,

11th mo. 30th.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred bar-
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-
heads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,

45,000 feet of Lumber,

New-England Rum,

Potatoes and Oars.

Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2.

FOR SALE,

A NEGRO LAD, about eighteen years
of age, a complete house servant.

Apply to the Printer.

December 8.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan-
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith,
one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply
but such as can be well recommended. Ap-
ply to

John Gadsby.

November 24.

Table Beer.

THE Lovers of this wholesome Beverage
to Vintners, may have 1 fresh and good, at
four pence halfpenny per quart, by applying
at the store of

Thomas Cruse,

Opposite the Alexandria Bank

A L S O,

Ale at twelve and half cents,
and Sweet Cider

December 8.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hds. West-India Rum,

10 gr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine;

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

Just Received,

Per the Brig LOUISA, Captain JOHN MACNA
MARA,

23 hogsheads of the first quality Muscova-
do Sugars—and

62 ditto second quality.

40 ditto Martinico white clayed—all of a
very superior quality, stored on Col. Gilpin's
wharf, in the house lately occupied by John
G. Ladd.—Apply to

George Slacum.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story brick dwelling-
house on the corner of Fairfax and Wilkes-
streets, with a good garden and stables, con-
veniently calculated for a small family, in a
very pleasant situation. Immediate possession
can be given.—Apply to

George Slacum.

A L S O,

A part of the three story brick house where
the post-office is kept, with five rooms, in one
of the best stands in this town. Apply as a-
bove.

November 26.

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the
Public, and more especially to
American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom
this new establishment is adapted) that L'Or-
acle, a French and English Gazette, printed
three times a week, in Charleston, South-
Carolina, will be published daily on the first
of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-
fice and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,
and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-
cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French
or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin,
who is on his way from here to New-York,
forming his correspondence.

November 26.

PALMERS Packet will sail
for Norfolk in a few days.

Dec. 14.

Mr. GENERIS has the
honor to inform the LADIES and GENTLEMEN
that his BALL will be on Thursday next,
and will continue every fortnight.

December 15.

WANTED,

A vessel of five or six hundred barrels, to
take freight to Boston.

APPLY TO

Laurason and Fowle.

December 14.

ESTRAY,

STRAYED or stolen from a lot near this
town, a last spring HEIFER CALF,
remarkable for a broad circle of white around
the body, the other parts red and white—
Whoever will safely deliver said Calf in Alex-
andria, to the Printer heretofore, shall receive
FIVE DOLLARS reward.

December 15.

Public Sale.

TO BE SOLD, by public auction, on
MONDAY, the 18th of January, 1808,
if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to
the last will and testament of Thomas Lud-
well Lee, Esq. of Cotton, (if not previously
disposed of at private sale, of which due no-
tice will be given—

All the residue of

His Berry-Hill Estate,

Situate in the county of Stafford, containing
three hundred acres or thereabouts. A con-
siderable part of this land is excellent mead-
ow ground, lying upon Potomac Run, and the
remainder is represented to be good farm-
ing land, and well timbered.

The terms are—One third ready money,
the balance in equal payments in twelve and
eighteen months.—A title will be made when
all the payments are completed.

GEORGE CARTER,

NOT FOR FAIRLY, Esq. Executor of

Thomas Ludwell Lee.

December 15.

John G. Ladd,

Has for sale, her quantity, at his warehouse on
Prince-street wharf,

Russia duck and sheeting, ravens duck and
diaper, a variety of India muslins, nankeens,
&c. a few boxes coarse Irish linens, a variety
of fresh teas of excellent quality, sugar & mo-
lasses, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin and French brandy of fine quali-
ty, a few quarter casks old Sherry, Malaga,
and Port wines, linseed, spermaceti & tan-
ners' oil, mould, tallow and spermaceti can-
dles, 40 boxes hard soap, 50 barrels beef and
pork, 200 barrels herrings, a few barrels pick-
led salmon and beeves tongues, raisins in
kegs, 20 bags black pepper, writing & wrap-
ping paper, 4 boxes cotton cards, a quantity
of seal leather and shoes, 250 dry hides, 1000
weight flax, and twelve tons first quality Rus-
sia hemp, &c. &c.

December 15.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hds. and
bls. various qualities

Loat and Lump do. in bls.
200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags
MOLASSES in hds.

Imperial
Old Hyson
Young Hyson, } TEAS
Hyson Skin and
Souchong

Port
Madeira
Claret
Sherry
Lisbon and } WINES
Malaga
Cognac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica
Antigua
Windward Island and } RUM
New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels
Cherry Bounce in do.
Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-
co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,
Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,
Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havanna Ho-
ney.

ALSO,
A constant supply of nice Flour for family
use.

December 16.



FOR SALE,

The Schooner

ADVENTURE,

As she came from Sea.

On a credit of six and nine
months, for approved notes.
If not disposed of at private sale before Sa-
turday next, she will then be positively sold
at auction at 12 o'clock of that day.

Inquire of

GEORGE TAYLOR, or

M'KNIGHT & STEWART.

Dec. 16.

LOST,

A GOLD BREAST-PLA, marked W. H.
P. set with a Cornelian.—The finder
will be rewarded by leaving it with the Prin-
ter.

December 16.

Lost or Mistaken,

A NOTE, drawn by Allen and Francis
Dodge, of George-Town, in favor of
the subscribers, for \$205 84 cents, and by
us endorsed, dated 14th December, payable
in sixty days, negotiable in the Bank of Alex-
andria.—As payment has been stopped it can
be of no use to the finder, who is requested to
leave it at the store of

Nevett & Baden.

Dec. 16.

One Cent Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on 10th
of Dec. 1806, James Mitchell an appren-
tice to the carpenters trade.—All persons are
hereby cautioned against harboring or em-
ploying said apprentice.—The above reward
will be given for bringing him home, but no
further charges.

December 16.

Hugh Carolin.

FOR SALE,

21 Shares in the Bank of Po-

tomac.

Also, in fee simple,

One Lot of Ground, lying on the
west side of Fairfax-street, opposite the resi-
dence of Jonah Thompson, Esq. 35 and half
feet front, 125 feet 3 inches deep, on which
is erected a two story Frame House 24 and
half by 18 feet, and a back building 14 and
half by 40 feet, with a good cellar under the
whole.—One Lot on the east side of Fairfax-
street, 27 feet 9 inches front, 96 feet deep,
with a cellar sunk on the front.

Also, on Ground Rent, or Fee-simple,

One Lot on the north side Queen-
street, near the intersection of Queen & Wa-
ter-streets, 23 feet front, 88 and half feet
deep, on which is erected a neat frame house
20 by 16 feet, 1 1/2 story, with a porch, and
back building 12 by 27 feet, and a good dry
cellar under the whole.—One other Lot ad-
joining, the same dimensions, with a 3 feet
alley between, with a small house, cellar and
kitchen.

The above property will be sold on mode-
rate terms—one-fifth of the purchase money
will be required, and the balance on a liberal
credit.

A L S O,

90 perches Stone, suitable for cel-
lar walls.

December 16.

Hugh Carolin.

31

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Robert Halley hath by his
petition in writing, applied to the
honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the
assistant judges of the circuit court of the
District of Columbia, to be admitted to the be-
nefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of
insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid,
and has stated therein that he is in actual con-
finement in the jail bounds of Alexandria county
at the suits of Jacob Ish, assignee of Davey &
Mills, Jacob Ish, assignee of Rich. and Wm.
P. Richardson, and Elisha Jewel & being un-
able to discharge the said claim with others a-
gainst him, has offered to deliver up to the use
of his creditors, all his property, real, person-
al and mixed.—Notice is therefore given to the
creditors of the said Robert Halley, that on Sa-
turday the 19th day of the present month be-
tween the hours of nine and three o'clock of
the same day, at the court house in Alexandria
the oath of an insolvent debtor will be admi-
nistered to the said Robert Halley, and a
trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of
congress, unless cause be then & there shown
to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitz-
hugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit
court of the District of Columbia, this 10th day
of Dec. 1807.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Dec. 16.

31

TRIAL

[COLONEL A. BURR.]

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

THURSDAY, October 8

(CONTINUED.)

Captain Daniel Bissell.

Mr. M. Rae. It will be recollected that captain Bissell was a member of the court martial which sat on the trial of major Bruff; and has been partly examined. We wish now to ask some further information from him.

Mr. M. Rae to captain Bissell. Was the court unanimous in the sentence passed upon major Bruff? A There was a legal majority in favor of the sentence; some were for one more severe; but none for a milder one.

Mr. M. Rae. What was the character of major Bruff among his brother officers and the people at large? A I have been but little acquainted with major Bruff. I have received letters from him and written in answer, on public business, before I became personally acquainted with him. On my return to St. Louis in 1805, I found major Bruff in great disrepute among his brother officers. He had been charged with being a partizan, and with having excited jealousies among the officers. He did not visit general Wilkinson; and a great many things were said of him; but I did not enquire into the particulars. I had never spoken to general Wilkinson about him, but made enquiries of captain Richmond and many others, and found that they united in an opinion very unfavorable to the major.

Mr. M. Rae. What is your opinion of cantonment of Cold Water, as to healthiness, and the convenience of wood and water? A There is a great abundance of wood, and the best water in that part of the country. The cantonment is on the first bank, and in a sandy and dry situation. It is not a commanding situation, because a hill runs parallel with the river, about half a mile distant from the cantonment. I was informed by my brother, captain Daniel Bissell, who was for some time stationed there, that the troops were very healthy. They were very healthy when I was there on the court martial, and have been reputed to be very healthy ever since.

Mr. M. Rae. Was that situation chosen for a place of rendezvous or a permanent position? A I cannot say what was the object of the station. It is very convenient as a place of rendezvous, and also for the collection and transportation of provisions and military stores. Q What is the general character of judge Easton? A I have generally understood he bore an infamous character. Q Did major Bruff give judge Easton a room in the quarters furnished by the public to major Bruff? A That I know nothing of.

Mr. Martin. Is that the judge Easton who was commissioned by Mr. Jefferson? A I suppose so.

Mr. M. Rae. Did gen. Wilkinson furnish a barge to col. Burr when he left St. Louis? A The barge and men which col. Burr had were furnished by myself. I received no orders from general Wilkinson on the subject. It was my own private barge, and the men belonged to my company, who were going down the river on public duty about the same time. It was an accommodation to colonel Burr and no injury to myself. General Wilkinson never gave me verbal or written orders, to my recollection, to furnish a barge and men to colonel Burr.

Mr. Randolph. I am requested to ask you whether on the court martial of major Bruff general Wilkinson was not a witness against him; and whether major Bruff did not put a question to him about the conversation in the woods below Corondeler? I have no recollection of any such question; the affair lasted very long, and a number of questions were asked which I cannot possibly recollect. Q During the court martial did not the officers invite major Bruff to dine with them? A I recollect having dined with him at two places, perhaps more. Q Do you recollect gen. Wilkinson saying, in answer to some question, that he did not keep a memorandum of small conversations? A I recollect such an answer of gen. Wilkinson, but I do not recollect the question.

Major Bruff. As my character has been brought in question, I beg leave to

submit extracts of several letters from the general himself, who ought to know more of me than any other officer present.

[Here major Bruff read the extracts marked F. &c.] The proceedings of the court martial have been furnished me, and among the documents is note 3d of Oct. 1805, which he read.

Mr. M. Rae. Did you return an answer to that note? A I had an interview with the general.

Major Bruff here read an extract of a letter from gen. W. of the 4th of August, 1797. (G.) and another shortly after the death of gen. Wayne, stricturing the character of that officer—dated June 18th, 1797.

(F)

Extract of a letter from gen. James Wilkinson, dated

"DETROIT, Aug. 4th, 1797.

"Your ideas touching the association of talents and duty are familiar to me, and will always have influence on my conduct; and from the specimen of your intelligence which have fallen under my observation, it is but justice for me to declare, that I take pride in such an officer, and that I shall feel pleasure in serving and obliging the man.

With much consideration,

I am, respectfully, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"JAS. WILKINSON.

"Captain Bruff."

Extract of a letter from gen. Wilkinson, dated "Head Quarters, Fort Wayne, June 18, 1797.

"The neglect of which you complain, & which I make no doubt are well founded, are by no means partial. The condition of that part of the army stationed in this quarter, is truly deplorable, and at this moment presents a frightful picture to the scientific soldier—Ignorance and licentiousness have been fostered, while intelligence and virtue have been persecuted and calumniated—the consequences were, that factions have been generated to sanction enormity, and it followed that all ideas of system, economy, order, subordination & discipline, were banished, and that disorder, vice, absurdity and abuse infected every member of the corps militaire; to clear this Augean stable of anarchy and confusion; to extract order from Chaos, to incorporate the shattered parts of the companies and of regiments, and to re-establish responsibility to its proper subjects, have employed my days and my nights for two months, and my work is not yet half finished, though with the zealous co-operation of the intelligent and honorable part of my officers. I despair not of the final result.

I am, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

"JAS. WILKINSON.

"Captain Bruff."

"Your request for personal accommodation, as far as it depends on me, shall be strictly respected. For I find no pleasure in life equal to that of serving an old meritorious soldier of the revolution."

"It is necessary that you should descend the river and take the temporary command of Fort Adams, on special service, which have strong claims to your skill and experience."

(G)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 18, 1807.

SIR,

Your letter of the 17th inst. has been received. It is with regret that I find myself compelled by the principles established in this department, as well as by a sense of official duty, to accept your resignation; and it is hereby accordingly accepted, to take effect on the 30th of June next. In the mean time you are at liberty to attend to your private affairs. That the remainder of your life, a great part of which you have spent in the service of your country, may be as happy as the lot of humanity admits, is my sincere wish.

I am very respectfully, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. DEARBORN.

Major James Bruff

[To be continued.]

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the bank of Alexandria. THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town on the third Monday in Jan. next, for the purpose of choosing five Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, Cash'r.

Dec. 16.

cots.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 7.

DEBATE

On the reference of a Memorial from sundry merchants and traders of Philadelphia, praying for a repeal of the non importation law.

CONTINUED.

Mr. Nelson could not tell how the gentleman from Vermont had got into the argument about a British party in the country; except it was because Mr. N. himself had called for the reading of the names subscribed to the memorial. He had no idea in doing this of enquiring whether there were a British party in the country or not. He merely wished to know whether the memorial was signed by the community at large or by merchants only; because he knew that the interests of the great body, and the mercantile interests were very different, and if the latter were to have its way the country would be plunged into a war for its commerce, at the expense of the resources of the whole community. But the gentleman had said that if the greatest monarch on earth were presented with a petition from his meanest subject, he would at least smile on the petitioner. Mr. N. hoped this would never be the case here; that this house would not, courtier like, smile, but boldly and like a republican frown in the face of a man whose petition they did not like and not put it in their pockets, when they did not mean to attend to it. If the petitioners asked for what ought not to be done, the respectability of their characters should have no weight with the house in favor of it. Circumstances had much changed since the adoption of the law. Did they not recollect that previous to its adoption it was proclaimed through the country, that it was more than the U. S. dare to do to pass such a law? The law had been passed; they were now on the eve of a war and the British nation had said to them, if you persist in this law we will consider it as a declaration of war. Ought they under these circumstances refer applications made for the repeal of this law? Was it not tantamount to consider whether they would refer the memorial or not? He confessed he did not much like the law when it passed, but he voted for it, because he thought something ought to be done. But should they now retreat? He hoped not. He hoped the petition would neither be referred to any committee, or lie on the table; he wished it to receive no consideration whatever.

Mr. Bassett withdrew his motion for referring the memorial to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, not that he was perfectly convinced that his proposition was incorrect; as it was made with a view to the subject not to the petition; but he was not one of those who wished a question taken on a motion merely because he made it himself. Another reason was, that he understood it was contemplated to take up a report of the committee of aggressions to day, when the house would go into a general discussion.

Mr. W. Alston withdrew his motion for a reference to a committee of the whole, as he did not wish to shew any particular complaisance to the petition.

The Speaker said the question now referred on the reference to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. Ehea (T) should not have risen again but for the observations of the mover of the reference, (Mr. J. Clay) who understood him to say that the law would not embarrass the merchants. The gentleman had misunderstood him; he did not think it would embarrass any merchants who considered the honor & dignity of the United States.

Mr. R. admitted that he knew nothing of commerce, for he was no commercial man; but this he knew, that the act prohibited the importation of certain articles, and was passed to support the honor of the U. S. He also knew that the subject matter of the petition, so far as it went to the repeal of the act alluded to, went to lower the dignity of the U. S. and in order to induce an amicable termination, wished them to depart from the ground they had taken.

Mr. R. said he should never be one of those who would refuse to consider a petition of a private nature, which did not include a national subject; but this required them to do an act which would derogate from the national honor. If he might refer to British publications, was it not now said that there ought to be a total prohibition of neutral commerce? The petitioners had every reason to suppose that our go-

vernment was doing every thing which it could do to procure an amicable adjustment of existing differences. Why then bring these things forward to impede its operations?

Mr. R. felt all possible confidence in the executive. He believed the instructions which had been sent, though he did not precisely know what they were, were proper and dignified. But the policy of the British government would not admit any principle that would impair her absolute sovereignty of the ocean; and so long as that disposition existed so long our remonstrances would be unheard, as they were before the revolution. If he mistook not our remonstrances at that time were thrown under the table. And would gentlemen insist that this petition should be referred, when it might commit the honor of the U. S.? He knew nothing of the petitioners, not even their names; but the subject matter of the petition he abhorred. He had no objection when the proper time came round to assist in the repeal of the law. When all our differences were settled, then these provisions might be set aside. He hoped the house, in the present situation would not only hold on the law but go still farther.

Mr. Sloan rose to say that his sentiments as to this memorial were exactly similar in one respect with those expressed by the gentleman from Virginia. He thought with him that the purport of the petition was such as to arouse their feelings and enquiries too. He had no right to arraign the motives of the petitioners, but he had a right to express his opinion of that or any other petition presented to the house; and he would say he considered it as embracing the interests of Great Britain. Taking it in this point of view, he thought they should not notice it farther than to reject it.

Mr. D. R. Williams felt differently from some gentlemen on this subject. If he could consider its effects as the gentleman from Tennessee had done, he should vote with him; but he could not see how that effect could be produced. If he could conceive that it had originated from a British party in Philadelphia, he should feel differently, but not feeling thus, he hoped he should not be denounced as one of a British party, if he voted in favor of its reference to the committee of commerce and manufactures. Giving to this memorial all the importance which it should have, the house to recur to a correct principle guaranteed to the people by the constitution. The right peaceably to petition for a redress of grievances. If they suffered foreign relations to influence them in considering constitutional questions, any corrupt executive might hereafter turn the very means to their destruction which were guaranteed to them to secure their safety. This was not the day when the right to petition was the most sacred under the constitution; but that day might arrive, and the tendency of such conduct as has been recommended is directly calculated to produce it. Suppose the object of the petitioners was to produce in Great Britain the same opinion which the circular letter of Liverpool had in this country; is a contemptuous silence best calculated to defeat the object? I say no. The petition is now in the power of every man interested in its circulation; it ought not to be suffered to go abroad without the antidote accompanying it; refer it then to the committee of commerce and manufactures, and if there was not talents enough in that committee to send them a Rowland for their Oliver, he trusted there was in this house.

Mr. Fisk considered the right of petitioning in all cases as a constitutional right but he did not consider it necessary at the same time to act on all petitions. This petition had been presented, and he thought the question of considering the petition of more importance than the subject itself involved in it. He was so unfortunate as to conceive that although the language was good, the sentiments it conveyed were improper and disrespectful. He considered them improper as exciting alarm; the petitioners had said they were extremely alarmed from rumour at the extent of the demands made by our executive to the British government. Where did they get their information? What these demands were they had not stated; were rumours to authorise them to come forward in this manner? One object in their petition was the repeal of the non importation act, because it was necessary for a further adjustment of our differences with G. Britain, and because it might irritate her? Whence this great respect for G. Britain? Was it due to her conduct? Was it due to the impression of our seamen, whom she

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ed remained for 7 years? Was it due to
the principle she had interpolated into the
of nations to the destruction of neutral
commerce? Was it due to the blood of
Americans which she had spilt, and the
outrages committed on our public
other vessels? Is she, said he, en-
d to respect from us for these? And
gentlemen tell us that this memorial
contains respectful language! They no
felt the effects which might result
in war, and he also wished for peace to
country; but would never purchase it
sweeping to Great Britain or any other
wer. Had not congress a right to regu-
our commerce without consulting her?
ad she been so complaisant to us? Was
justice so great as to call upon us to
deal this law? These questions needed
answer; he hoped the petition would be
cted.

[Debate to be continued.]

DEBATE

the bill from the Senate for making ap-
propriation for building an additional
number of gun boats for the protection
of our ports and harbors.

[CONTINUED.]

TUESDAY, December 8.

Mr. Milnor said, although he had a respect
the opinion of the gentleman from Massa-
setts, on the general topic of navigation,
must confess that in this respect he dif-
ered with him. Although he had not been
gaged in naval affairs, yet living near navi-
able waters and being somewhat acquainted
the capacities of vessels, he must retain
opinion not withstanding the assertion of
gentleman from Massachusetts. That
gentleman had supposed because our gun-
boats had crossed the sea, in doing which, by
they, one of them was lost, that they were
for sea service.

Mr. M. said, although these boats would
they could not act in deep waters. When
water was rough, one of our gun boats,
ged as they now were, could not act; she
uld toss to and fro, and her gun would point
every direction when a large vessel would
steadily in the wind.

The gentleman had said, that if they had a
ge number of gun boats at Norfolk, the Bri-
tish vessels would not have remained so long
its vicinity with impunity. Mr. M. was
doubtful of opinion that the British squadron
uld have laughed at the idea of being at-
tacked by 50 or 100 gun boats. If such a
nber were to attack these ships, great part
the boats would be totally destroyed; they
s kind. If they were to attack a single fri-
e in calm water, they might injure her;
take several ships together, or even one
rough water, and they might send any num-
of gun boats, and they would not effect
ir destruction, or drive them from their
sition. In making his assertion, the gen-
man was presumed that the proposed boats
re to be of the same kind as those which
ossed the ocean; but Mr. M. had under-
od they were not of the same kind, and per-
s less effective.

The gentleman from North Carolina had
d that this being the number which the ex-
utive had asked for, it was therefore proper
grant it. Mr. M. said it was proper to at-
t this number if they thought it necessary
nswer the purpose of defence; but he be-
e they were not to take all the ideas of
executive for granted. If they were, how-
r, they had nothing to do but pass such
as they chose to ask for and then adjourn.
as the opinion of Mr. M. that it was pro-
to take into consideration all the modes of
ence, and to have the several parts of the
posed system before them that they might
with efficiency.

The gentleman had said that if they would
g forward a proposition for erecting a na-
e might vote for it. Mr. M. wished to
something for other modes of defence;
were only the sum of \$4 or 500,000 doll-
would wish to save even that sum. Some-
had been given as to the cost of a frigate
as not proper now to go into an enquiry on
; but he would observe that the U. S. had
in hand timber for 5 or 6 74 gun ships;
seasoned, and which would grow worse
ead of better from further keeping; they
also canvass, cannon, and other materials
essary to complete these ships; so that
cost would be considerably less than would
necessary is nothing was prepared for the
pose of building and equipping these M-
s. He believed it would be pursuing a
economy to erect these vessels, because
they should not be built, the timber would
ome useless and be completely lost to the
S. If therefore it were calculated to build
s at all, this was the propitious moment to
umance that purpose.

Mr. M. was not for delaying the de-
e of the nation; he wished it to have
n commenced long ago; but since they
at length commenced it, he wished to
e the whole system brought into view
ce. They should have a well digest-
ed before them; not one part to day,
one to-morrow; but the whole system
re in which he wished to see includ-

ed a few ships of war.

Mr. Blount. The gentleman last up-
stated that I wished this mode of defence,
because it was the wish of the executive;
I stated expressly, and the gentleman must
so have understood me, that the commit-
tee had selected this number of gun boats
because they were informed that this num-
ber would be necessary; I referred to the
document where this statement is express-
ed and where it may be found. I meant
to express the opinion that if we built a less
number than necessary, it would be a waste
of public money; and that protection would
not be obtained by a less force than that
which is proposed.

Mr. B. also said, that the 88 gun boats
would cost 410,000 dollars; that sum
when applied to the building of a frigate
would not complete her; and when built
she would carry but 44 guns, one half the
number of guns which would be carried by
88 gun boats; besides which, the expence
of rigging and making her fit for service
would be enormous. Thus by building
one frigate only at the same expence as
would complete 88 gun boats, they lost 44
guns, besides the additional expence of
fitting out and manning the frigate. He
had, however, only risen at this time to ex-
plain that he had been misrepresented when
it was stated that he had said he should
vote for this number because the executive
had recommended it.

Mr. Crowninshield said that he must
answer the objection made by the gen-
tleman from Penn. who had said these boats
could not live in rough water; Mr. C. said
that gun boats could be used in rough water
that engagements had taken place between
hostile fleets, when the weather was so
tempestuous that the lower tiers could not
be used at all or but partially; add certain-
ly these boats could act with effect within
the mouths of rivers and bays beyond them.

As he had said before, whether gun boats
could or should be employed in the Ches-
apeake was a point on which gentlemen
might differ; but it was his opinion that
with 80 gun boats the fleet could be driven
from the Chesapeake. There could be no
ship of whatever metal but might be induc-
ed to cut her cable and retire at the ap-
proach of two gun boats. Her anchor
would not enable her to place herself in
such a situation as she might wish; and
two gun boats placed under the bow of a
ship, or in a protected situation might in-
duce that ship to cut her cable and go off—
and if the gun boats could and
did carry at least as heavy metal as ships
of the line.

These boats had been used to advantage
by the European powers. It was stated in
the account of the late attack on Copenha-
gen, that the gun boats went out and attack-
ed the gun brigs of the English fleet, and
rendered essential service. France had
been for some years engaged in collecting
3 or 4000 gun boats for the invasion of
England; and this was the plan of the first
military character of the age. The Eng-
lish government had dreaded more those
3000 gun boats, than they did all the com-
bined fleets of Europe. These combin-
ed fleets if now collected in one im-
mense fleet, could possibly be destroyed
by the navy of Great Britain at this time;
not so with regard to these boats; for be-
sides gun boats could transport an hundred
thousand men. They all knew that the
gun boats at Algiers near Gibraltar, had,
in moderate weather, resisted the strength
and harassed the progress of the British
fleet whenever it was out. He believed
that Algiers too depended more upon her
forty gun boats than upon her whole pirat-
ical squadron for the defence of its city.

What was now proposed to the house?
Not to employ these boats in prosecution
of an offensive war, for they were not at
war; whatever might be said, they were
yet in a state of peace. These were for
defence, and for this purpose might render
the most important services. What ob-
ject would the gentleman obtain by striking
out eighty-eight from the number of gun-
boats? He might deprive some ports of
their defence; and with the money which
these 88 would cost, they might build a
ship of 44 guns, but could not send her to
sea: this was a fact capable of demonstra-
tion. He hoped therefore the gentleman
would not persist in the amendment he
had offered. The sum of 400,000 dollars
would be a mere nothing towards obtaining
even a small fleet. It would take 5 or 6
millions to bring such an one into service.
If in favor of 74's or any other ships of
war, this was not the way to get at his
object, his proposition should be perfectly
distinct from this. If he was in favor of
a fleet he ought also to be in favor of gun
boats. Mr. C. would not, however, de-
tain the committee any longer; he hoped
they would agree to this bill entire and dis-

encumbered by any thing else than what it
already contains. This is but a small part
of a system of defence, said he, but as far
as it goes, let us complete it.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17.

The United States schooner Revenge ar-
rived at New York on Saturday last, in 19
days from Brest. During her passage she
experienced very heavy weather, and was
obliged to heave all her guns overboard.
The captain was twice washed into the sea.
Dr. Bullus, the surgeon of the Chesapeake,
who came home in the Revenge, is the
bearer of dispatches to our government.
He arrived in town on Tuesday about two
o'clock P. M. and at 5 proceeded on to
Washington. [Baltimore American.]

Dr. BULLUS, surgeon of the Chesapeake,
arrived at Washington yesterday from France,
he is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Arm-
strong, our minister at that court—he reports
that in a conversation between the Emperor
Napoleon and Mr. Armstrong, which took
place in his presence, the emperor remarked
that any country in which a British Minister
was permitted to reside, would be considered the
ENEMY of France.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The House of Representatives were exclu-
sively occupied this day in discussing the bill
(reported by the committee of aggressions)
making further appropriations for the more
effectual protection of our ports and harbors,
and for building gun boats. Some pretty se-
vere remarks were made on Mr. Cook by
Messrs. Blount, Smilie and Chandler, because
Mr. Cook was in favor of an appropriation of
1,500,000 dollars for the purpose of fortifica-
tions, and declared that the house was in want
of the proper information. Mr. Blount said
he feared the gentleman was in search of po-
pularity.

Several propositions were made for filling
the blank for fortifications. Mr. Mumford
proposed 1,500,000 dollars. Mr. Gardiner
proposed 2,500,000. Mr. Sturges proposed
2,000,000. Messrs. Blount, Smilie, Chand-
ler, Holland, Kelly, R. Nelson and With-
all, spoke against making large appropri-
ations; and Messrs. Cook, Mumford, Gardin-
er, Sturges, Quincy, and Rowan in favor of
them.

All these propositions were disagreed to,
and the blank was ultimately filled with one
million of dollars, yeas 106. The gun-boat
section was unanimously stricken out. The
committee of the whole then rose and report-
ed the bill; but the house adjourned before it
was agreed to.

A court martial has been ordered by the
sec'y of the navy, to sit on the 4th of Jan.
next; for the trial of com. James Barron,
capt. Charles Gordon, Wm. Hook, gunner,
and capt. John Hall of the marine corps,
late officers of the frigate Chesapeake.

[The following is extracted from an edi-
torial article in the American Citizen of
yesterday morning.]

"France gasping beneath the weight of
her ponderous power, sustained only by
the rare genius and tyranny of one man, has
encompassed more. The seven Mediter-
ranean islands, hugged by the land levia-
than, now form in fact an integral part of
the French empire.

"England then has leagued against her
in as close a system of commercial exclu-
sion as is feasible, the Ottoman empire, all
the Italian states from the Adriatic to Ge-
noa, France, Holland, Portugal, Spain,
Germany, Prussia, the Hanse towns, Den-
mark, and Russia; in one word, except
Sweden, all continental Europe and all on
the British side of the east.

"Now, if under circumstances so seem-
ingly inauspicious to England, we look ac-
ciously at the dauntless step which her ca-
binet has lately taken in relation to the U.
States, what should we think and say of
those "Empirics," these arrant quacks in
politics, with which we are pestered, who
have dinned it in our ears that a paltry non
importation act, a feeble and partial thing,
would frighten the lion into his den, and
confine him within its limits? I ask this
question without mincing the matter to
suit particular palates for we have undoubt-
edly been wholly under the influence of
sheer political ignorance as to non importa-
tion acts; & because if we are to be at peace
we should not be half way but wholly and
sincerely, and since if war, cannot, with
honor be averted, we should meet it like a
nation of spirit and vigor—Children may
imitate the actions of men, but legislators
should abstain from the antics of children.

From the NEW YORK CITIZEN,
(A well known democratic paper.)

PHILADELPHIA MEMORIAL.—We repub-
lish from Poulson's paper a paragraph on

an intended memorial to congress from the
merchants and traders of Philadelphia,
praying, "for such a peace as shall be con-
sistent with the honor and welfare of the
nation." If peace can be preserved upon
these grounds, it would certainly be pre-
ferable to war. If the memorialists asked
for a peace that would surrender a national
right or tarnish the national honor, they
would deserve the most pointed reprobation
of their fellow citizens. It may be
worth while for our merchants and traders
to consider whether a similar memorial
would not be expedient from the more
opulent and flourishing city of New
York.

It is said by a Philadelphia paper that
perverts every thing that is good to every
thing that is bad, that one of the objects
of the memorialists of that city is to ob-
tain a repeal of the Non-Importation Act,
and they are therefore charged with being
British agents, Tories, quids, quadrons,
Yazoo men, refugees, traitors, &c. &c. &c.
all which is very easily written, be-
cause it is very foolish. He who solicits
a "peace that shall be consistent with the
honor and welfare of the union," asks for
war when such a peace cannot be main-
tained.

But grant that one of the objects of the
memorialists is to obtain a repeal of the
Non Importation act; what can be more
obvious than that it ought to be repealed?

That act is now suspended, and there-
fore while it is of no advantage to the U.
States, it may be of disservice in our nego-
ciations, for although it may be well cal-
culated to irritate, it is not formidable enough
to frighten. It is a very partial non im-
portation act—it prohibits but a very few
articles.

Why should the suspension be taken off
and the act again be put in force?

In case of an amicable adjustment of
our differences with England, the act would
be worse than useless.

Reverse the supposition; say that our
differences are not only not so adjusted,
but that there is no prospect of an amicable
termination of them—what then should we
do? Revive the Non-Importation act?
It would be setting a mosquito to worry an
ox. No, on that supposition something
infinitely more energetic should be resor-
ted to. Non Importation acts although
shallow politicians have clamored much
about them, are the last steps to which we
should resort as a means of obtaining jus-
tice.

When at peace we should be really peace-
ful, and when at war, like a nation proud
of its independence and anxious for its ho-
nor, we should be warlike. I have always
thought, and think still, that Britain must
ultimately be coerced to do us justice; I
wish I may be mistaken, and I hope that I
am; but if not, away with non-importation
acts. The least first step that we could
with any thing like honor take, would be
an embargo.

TO LEASE.

For one or more Years.

The Store-Houses formerly
occupied by JAMES PARK at Broadfield, on the
main road to Westmoreland county, Vir. and
within two miles of Marton Bridge: consist-
ing of a store room, counting room with a fire
place, and a small lodging room below stairs,
a large bale room above and a spacious bale
house near the store house, in good order—
fire wood and stableage for one or two horses
may be had in the bargain, and Mrs. Park
will board one or two young men.—For terms
apply to JOHN MUNCASTER, in Alexan-
dria, or to

Townsend S. Dade,

At Broadfield.

December 17.

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FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December
next, WILL BE SOLD at public sale, on the
premises, that pleasant seat—

PROSPECT HILL,

the late residence of John Gibson, esq. de-
ceased. Containing about one hundred and
seventy acres of LAND; the greater part un-
der deer good inclosures, with a large, handsome,
and commodious dwelling-house, and every
necessary outhouse in good order—convenient
and well finished stables—a young apple or-
chard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an
excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is very
healthy—and commands a delightful pros-
pect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as it is presumed any gentleman wish-
ing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be six months credit,
the purchaser giving bond with approved se-
curity. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spence,

James Reid,

Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 16.

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